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# Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network (ECRAN)

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## Report on National Training on SEA and EIA in Serbia

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01-04 June 2015, Belgrade

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## ENVIRONMENT AND CLIMATE REGIONAL NETWORK FOR ACCESSION - ECRAN

### TRAINING REPORT

#### Activity No. 2.4 Environmental Assessments, Task 2.4.4. Train the Trainers Programme on EIA and SEA

#### National training on SEA and EIA in Serbia

01-04 June 2015, Belgrade, Serbia



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## Table of contents

<b>I. Background/Rationale.....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>II. Objectives of the training .....</b>	<b>3</b>
General objectives .....	3
Specific objectives.....	3
Results/outputs.....	3
Current state of the affairs in the specific sector in Serbia .....	3
Brief overview of existing capacities regarding SEA/EIA in Serbia .....	4
<b>III. EU policy and legislation covered by the training.....</b>	<b>5</b>
<b>IV. Highlights from the training workshop.....</b>	<b>6</b>
<b>V. Further use of the training in capacity building .....</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>VI. Evaluation .....</b>	<b>12</b>
Annex I - Questionnaire .....	14
Annex II - Agenda .....	17
ANNEX III – Participants .....	25
ANNEX IV – Presentations (under separate cover).....	29



LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	
<b>EA</b>	Environmental Assessments
<b>ECRAN</b>	Environment and Climate Regional Accession Network
<b>EC</b>	European Commission
<b>EIA</b>	Environmental Impact Assessment
<b>EU</b>	European Union
<b>MENP</b>	Ministry of Environmental and Nature Protection
<b>MS</b>	Member State
<b>RENA</b>	Regional Environmental Network for Accession
<b>SEA</b>	Strategic Environmental Assessment
<b>SPP</b>	Strategies, Plans, Programmes
<b>ToT</b>	Training of Trainers
<b>WG</b>	Working Group
<b>WS</b>	Workshop



## I. Background/Rationale

### General information about the Training of Trainers (ToT) on Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) and Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) and national workshops in Serbia

The 1<sup>st</sup> session of the Training of Trainers on SEA and EIA scheme, as one of the activities of the Environmental Assessment WG, was carried out in Podgorica (Montenegro) in September 2014. It was designed as a four-days introductory training session focusing mainly on developing the first drafts of the country specific SEA/EIA training material, as well as on training techniques and skills and planning of the local SEA/EIA training events. It was agreed with all participants that the trainers, nominated by the beneficiary countries, will deliver the SEA/EIA trainings at the local level in their countries.

Representatives of Serbia proposed one four-day training designed for representatives of cities and municipalities (local level). However, during preparation of both events, suggestions were made to also invite few representatives of practitioners in order to allow for better transfer of information and to better interpret their roles in strategic planning/project preparation and linked decision making processes. Representatives of Serbia also expressed the need to present concrete examples of good/bad practice in transposition and implementation of SEA/EIA Directives into national legislation and their implementation into practice. Thus, experts from Croatia and Slovenia were requested to support national trainers in implementation of the training. All above resulted in the following design of the training (main topics covered):

#### DAY 1 – SEA:

- **Introduction to SEA** - key principles of efficient SEA, legal framework for SEA and main stages of SEA process in Serbia, results of bilateral screening;
- **SEA status in EU** - main requirements of EU SEA Directive, SEA practice in EU, achievements and challenges;
- **SEA application in Serbia** - SEA evolution in Serbia, legal framework and procedure, main aspects of SEA system, existing challenges;
- **Linking SEA and planning** - linkages between SEA and planning process, legal requirements and practical aspects, group work and presentations;
- **Screening** - purpose of screening, legal requirements, group work and presentations, examples from EU.

#### DAY 2 – SEA:

- **Scoping** - purpose of scoping, legal requirements, group work and presentations, examples from EU;
- **Preparing SEA report** - purpose of SEA report and main principles of a good practice, legal requirements, examples from EU;
- **Stakeholders' consultations** - main principles of efficient consultations, legal requirements, group work and presentations, examples from EU;
- **SEA and decision making** - legal requirements, examples from EU;
- **Concluding discussion** - practical aspects e.g. costs of SEA, further steps for transposition and implementation of the EU SEA Directive in Serbia, comments and questions.

#### DAY 3 – EIA:

- **Introduction to EIA in Serbia** - existing EIA practice in Serbia – main achievements and existing challenges; Results of bilateral screening; Legal framework for EIA in Serbia and main stages of EIA procedure;
- **EIA status in EU** - main requirements of EU EIA Directive, EIA practice in EU, achievements and challenges;
- **EIA application in Serbia** - EIA evolution in Serbia, legal framework and procedure, main aspects of EIA system, existing challenges;
- **Screening** -purpose of screening, legal requirements, group work and presentations,
- **Scoping** - purpose of scoping, legal requirements, group work and presentations, examples from EU.

#### DAY 4 – EIA:

- **EIA report**- purpose of EIA report and main principles of a good practice; Legal requirements; Examples from Serbia and EU;
- **Quality control in EIA** - purpose of quality control, legal requirements, approaches to EIA quality control in EU, group work;
- **Stakeholders' consultations** - main principles of efficient consultations, legal requirements, group work and presentations, examples from EU;
- **Practical aspects of EIA** - costs of EIA, administration of EIA process, EIA experts;
- **Concluding discussion** - further steps for transposition and implementation of the EU EIA Directive in Serbia, comments and questions.



## II. Objectives of the training

### *General objectives*

To support good SEA and EIA practice in the country by increasing understanding of the regional authorities and environmental experts on the approaches to SEA and EIA practical application.

### *Specific objectives*

1. To explain main steps of SEA procedure;
2. To apply SEA theory through exercise;
3. To illustrate good SEA practice on case examples;
4. To explain main steps of EIA procedure as stipulated by the national legislation;
5. To apply EIA theory through exercise;
6. To illustrate good EIA practice on case examples;
7. To test the draft training package;
8. To improve training skills of trainers involved in the ToT scheme.

### *Results/outputs*

The expected results are:

- Increased understanding of SEA principles and options for its practical application among participants;
- Increased understanding of the key principles of a good EIA practice and options for its practical application among participants;
- Increased training skills of trainers involved in the ToT;
- Comments received on the training materials to be considered in its further updates

### *Current state of the affairs in the specific sector in Serbia*

The SEA/EIA training relates to two EU Directives – the Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment (SEA Directive), and the Directive 2014/52/EU, which recently amended the Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment (EIA Directive).

Directives are considered to be almost fully transposed in Serbia. Full transposition of this two Directives is expected to be achieved by 2018.

The process of harmonising the national legislation with the requirements of the EIA and SEA Directives is ongoing in Serbia and has been implemented since 2004. But the implementation of the SEA/EIA Directive in practice proves to be challenging, especially due to the lack of capacity for appropriate implementation on both, national and local levels. The situation at the local level requires further support for implementation of SEA/EIA. Since the local authorities/municipalities and other local stakeholders play an important role in SEA/EIA implementation, it is important to create a core group of the trainers in Serbia to ensure the knowledge transfer from national to local level including the Autonomous Province of Vojvodina.



*Brief overview of existing capacities regarding SEA/EIA in Serbia*

**Directive 2011/92/EU on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment as amended by Directive 2014/52/EU**

National level – Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection: eight employees working on this Directive, Autonomous Province of Vojvodina has two employees working on this Directive, City of Belgrade has five employees and local self-government unit (160) one to two employees working on this Directive.

**Directive 2001/42/EC on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment**

National level – Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection: three employees working on this Directive, Autonomous Province of Vojvodina has two employees working on this Directive while Local self-government unit (160) has one to two employees working on this Directive. Very often same people work on both directives.





### III. EU policy and legislation covered by the training

#### **Directive 2001/42/EC of the European Parliament and of the Council of 27 June 2001 on the assessment of the effects of certain plans and programmes on the environment – Strategic Environmental Assessment (SEA) Directive**

An SEA is mandatory for plans/programmes which are prepared for agriculture, forestry, fisheries, energy, industry, transport, waste/ water management, telecommunications, tourism, town & country planning or land use and which set the framework for future development consent of projects listed in the EIA Directive, or have been determined to require an assessment under the Habitats Directive.

For the plans/programmes not included above, the Member States have to carry out a screening procedure to determine whether the plans/programmes are likely to have significant environmental effects. If there are significant effects, an SEA is needed.

#### **Directive 2014/52/EU of the European parliament and of the Council of 13 December 2011 on the assessment of the effects of certain public and private projects on the environment – Environmental Impact Assessment (EIA) Directive**

The first EIA Directive (85/337/EEC) is in force since 1985 and applies to a wide range of defined public and private projects. Since then, it has been amended three times, in 1997, 2003 and 2009. The initial Directive of 1985 and its three amendments have been codified by DIRECTIVE 2011/92/EU of 13 December 2011. Directive 2011/92/EU has been amended in 2014 by DIRECTIVE 2014/52/EU.

Directive, requires that an environmental assessment to be carried out by the competent national authority for certain projects which are likely to have significant effects on the environment by virtue, inter alia, of their nature, size or location, before development consent is given. The projects may be proposed by a public or private person. An assessment is obligatory for projects listed in Annex I of the Directive, which are considered as having significant effects on the environment.

Even though SEA and EIA Directive are very similar, there are some differences, as explained on the website of the European Commission:

- the SEA requires the environmental authorities to be consulted at the screening stage;
- scoping (i.e. the stage of the SEA process that determines the content and extent of the matters to be covered in the SEA report to be submitted to a competent authority) is obligatory under the SEA;
- the SEA requires an assessment of reasonable alternatives (under the EIA the developer chooses the alternatives to be studied);
- under the SEA MS must monitor the significant environmental effects of the implementation of plans/programmes in order to identify unforeseen adverse effects and undertake appropriate remedial action;
- the SEA obliges MS to ensure that environmental reports are of a sufficient quality.



#### IV. Highlights from the training workshop

Below you can find a short summary of main discussions led during the training. In appendixes you can also find results of the “questionnaire about current efficiency of the SEA procedure”, as well as training evaluation filled out by workshop participants.

##### DAY 1 – SEA

###### Introduction to SEA

- After a very “straight-forward” and “improvement-oriented” opening of the training, state of current transposition/implementation of the SEA Directive in Serbia, also through the results of bilateral screening, was presented;
- Discussion on main “open issues” in SEA transposition/implementation, changes of the current legal framework suggested by the national level authorities, as well as suggestions of participants from the local level. Participants actively supported and up-graded the “open issues” through their own examples and experiences on local level;
- National trainers also seized the opportunity to collect the opinions on the current SEA legal framework/implementation and to get suggestions how to improve both stated aspects. This was done through the questionnaire about current efficiency of the SEA procedure (Annex 1).

###### SEA status in EU

- Practical interpretation of the SEA Directive supported by practical examples, as well as presentation of main achievements and challenges in SEA implementation;
- Follow-up discussion linked to “open issues” from the previous session and based on experiences from other EU countries;
- It was “comforting” for the participants to recognise that even countries with longer SEA practice have “open issues” that are in the process of resolution and that good implementation does not happen “overnight”. This led to discussion linked to low capacity for good SEA practice on national and local level. Discussion resulted in a clear opinion that so-far no trainings were organised in Serbia to support local level government officials, planners, practitioners, decision makers, NGOs and other actors. Thus good SEA implementation practice is rare and often without real impact. Follow-up trainings for all stakeholders were strongly suggested. Such approach would enable equal level of understanding/knowledge for all relevant actors and enable them to play their role in SEA process on a satisfactory level.

###### SEA Application in Croatia

- The presentation was supported by practical examples, as well as achievements and challenges in SEA transposition/implementation. The following discussion was oriented towards experiences/lessons that Croatia gained in the recent years and solutions to “acute problems” of proper SEA implementation in practice. One of the major topics that participants were interested to was how Croatia managed to convince all actors/stakeholders in SEA process to get properly involved and what “tools” it had to implement to ensure impact of the SEA process on the strategic planning process (e.g. how to license practitioners, how to convince planners and decision makers to use SEA as a planning tool, etc.).

###### Linking SEA and planning



- In this session, an attempt to show linkages between both processes was made firstly by the national trainers for Serbia and followed by the experts from Croatia and Slovenia. The discussion was mostly focused on the new legislation (on the topic of spatial planning, building, etc.), that was recently adopted in Serbia and confusion that it brought to both processes by virtually almost not addressing SEA procedure/process. This again led to the discussion linked to “open issues” and announced changes of the “SEA legislation” and was followed by the discussion on suggestions how to ensure proper linkages in the future.

### Screening

- After a brief introduction to screening the national trainers presented “a screening form” that was developed as a help tool for SEA process coordinators/local authorities for easier identification of the need for SEA procedure for their SPPs.
- This was followed by a few practical exercises in order to simulate “good and bad screening practice” and compare it to the current “normal practice” in Serbia. Such approach was welcomed as it directly addressed many of the “open issues” and “uncertainties” that participants recognised within their practice in Serbia. Subsequently the discussion was mostly focused on transfer of experiences/knowledge not only between experts and participants, but also between participants themselves.

## **Day 2 – SEA**

### Scoping

- After a brief introduction to scoping a few practical exercises were implemented in order to simulate “good and bad scoping practice” and compare it to the current “normal practice” in Serbia. During discussion it was identified that this stage in current SEA practice plays only a formal role, resulting in not focused and overwhelming SEA reports in many cases. Similarly to screening session the discussion was mostly focused on transfer of experiences/knowledge not only between experts and participants, but also between participants themselves.

### Preparing SEA report

- The focus of the presentation and subsequently also of the discussion was on the question: “How to check quality of SEA reports?” Such focus was tailored to the needs of the participants and is as result of existing problems that participants face in everyday work and that the repeatedly expressed on the first day. Many case examples were described by the experts and the participants in order to exchange experiences/suggestions that could be used for future SEA ceases.
- The question: “How to force the SEA practitioners to upgrade their reports?” was also addressed. This discussion resulted in several proposals on how to change national legislation in order to ensure “proper distance” between planning and SEA teams and to ensure that only properly educated people can become SEA practitioners. Again suggestion for further education of SEA practitioners and planners was expressed as a basic need for improvement of the quality of SEA implementation.

### Stakeholders’ consultations

- The first part of this session was devoted to participants’ so-far experience with stakeholder consultations. They mostly agreed that stakeholder consultations are mostly poorly visited and have little or no effect in current practice. There were only few examples of good quality



and effective stakeholder consultations, but they mostly ended with the “blockage” of the SPP in question.

- In the second part of the session some “good practice” examples were presented in order to encourage participants to be proactive and to do “the extra step” in the role of SEA process coordinators in order to ensure proper stakeholder consultations.

#### SEA and decision making

- The participants also expressed their concern linked to “internal and external” attempts to influence SEA conclusions and decisions that they are facing every day and often find little support by decision makers or even their colleagues in departments responsible for development of SPPs – they still mostly see SEA as “obstacle of the future development”. This is also linked to rather low number of personnel on national/local level that is familiar with SEA practice – now this is only an obstacle, but with expected increase of SPPs that should undergo SEA; this could represent one of the bottlenecks for future strategic planning processes.

#### Concluding discussion

- In the concluding discussion the national trainers again invited all participants to pro-actively participate in the process of the announced change of the SEA legal framework. Main “open issues” were once again re-visited in order to discuss following steps and main target groups for further training on good SEA practice were confirmed by the participants. They were also invited by the national trainers to use materials, tools and examples prepared for this training and to use the network created through this training for any further SEA oriented communication.

### **Day 3 – EIA**

#### Introduction to EIA in Serbia

- After a practical example aimed into delineation between SEA and EIA, national trainers presented current EIA practice in Serbia alongside with main “open issues” to be addressed throughout the rest of the training. Again, results of bilateral screening were presented. The discussion was, similarly to the first day, focused on suggestions for overcoming current open issues.

#### EIA status in EU

- In the first part of this session practical interpretation of the EIA Directive was supported by practical examples, as well as presentation of main achievements and challenges in EIA implementation. After a follow-up discussion linked to “open issues” from the previous session recent changes in EIA Directive were presented and discussed.

#### EIA application in Croatia

- The presentation was supported by practical examples, as well as achievements and challenges in SEA transposition/implementation. The following discussion was oriented towards experiences/lessons that Croatia gained in the recent years and solutions to some current problems like investor driven pressures, dismemberment of project into smaller projects, control over implementation of mitigation measures, etc.



## Screening

- In order to make the training as useful to the participants, this session was fully devoted to practical examples. Especially the issue of “too wide EIA implementation” was heavily discussed on examples like mobile-phone transmitters, small hydropower plants, windmills, mobile facilities for waste treatment etc. Thresholds for determination whether EIA is needed or not were criticized as not being specific/flexible enough, but the experts pointed out the need for “case by case screening” with the use of not only thresholds but also other relevant criteria. Especially potential cumulative impacts of bigger number of non-EIA projects in smaller geographical area were pointed out as one relative criteria that is often overlooked. Participants were asked by national trainers to deliver written comments to individual thresholds/criteria that might be reconsidered in the expected change of EIA legislation.

## **Day 4 – EIA**

### Scoping

- This session was postponed from the previous day due to lively discussion linked to screening and expressed need from participants to resolve some of their examples. Such lively discussion based on examples from Serbia and abroad continued also throughout this session. Similarly to conclusions of day 2, participants again recognised the scoping phase as one of the most crucial phases of the EIA process and linked some of the problems they are experiencing in later EIA phases to poor quality of scoping.

### EIA report, Quality control in EIA, Stakeholders’ consultations and Practical aspects of EIA

- Given the fact that all stated topics were already presented and heavily discussed either through SEA part of the training or were already addresses through discussions linked to real case examples, the decision was made to continue with open discussion linked to case examples pointed out by the participants themselves. These examples focused either on specific steps of EIA process or specific problems encountered by participants. Most of them were to a greater extent linked to stated topics. In light of expected change of the EIA legal framework some examples of quality control mechanisms were also presented and discussed as potential “good practice examples” that could also be used in Serbia. The role of coordinators of EIA process was again exposed as a proactive role and participants were keen to learn a few techniques how to attract public to stakeholder consultations.



## V. Further use of the training in capacity building

After the training ended a training evaluation meeting took place with the aim of internal evaluation of the training and design of future trainings/workshops planned within ECRAN project, as well as identification of ideas for the development of the National Training Strategy. National trainers and ECRAN experts exchanged comments on their performance, as well as overall impressions on the training with the aim to learn from practical experience in improve future performance.

Main conclusions of the internal evaluation of the training/workshops and suggestions for Second ToT and second round of national training/workshops:

- As this was the first such training in Serbia focused on local level, the overall conclusion is that it was very successful and appreciated. It was unfortunate that due to some technical difficulties quite a few of registered participants could not attend the training. Never the less, in national trainers so-far experience, present participants were extremely interested and constructive, all resulting in good final outcomes.
- The need for capacity building on SEA/EIA seems to be very high and is welcomed and appreciated. Participants clearly expressed the need for further workshops linked either to general training for new target groups (e.g. SEA/EIA practitioners, planners, decision makers, NGOs, etc.) or specific issues (e.g. decision making at different stages of procedure, quality control, etc.). In both cases the conclusion was that training should always be real case example based.
- Organisation of the four-day training in Belgrade had its positive and negative consequences. Bringing a “critical number” of participants on one place proved highly beneficial from participants’ point of view, as they were able to explain their problems and obstacles (both legal and practical), work on real case examples, exchange experiences and expand their network of people they can turn to for support if needed. On the other hand, four-days is a rather long period for keeping your focus in the same place. The suggestion of national trainers is that second round of national workshops/training should either:
  - Be implemented in a similar manner as this one, but for shorter period (e.g. 2x two-day workshops) for different target groups (e.g. 1x for SEA/EIA practitioners and planners and 1x for local officials responsible for SEA/EIA and other relevant sectors – spatial planning, economy, rural development, tourism, etc.);
  - Be implemented with the same “target groups” at another location, for four-days probably in correlation to one or more “real case examples”, including field work experience in order to “break with the classical concept of the workshop”;
  - Be implemented within a pre-selected target areas (for instance Vojvodina and East Serbia, or any other region...) with representatives of all actors/stakeholders taking part in one or more “real case examples”, including field work experience in order to “break with the classical concept of the workshop”, but for shorter period (e.g. 2x two-day workshops).

In case the third option would be selected, this type of workshops could represent a “training mechanism” that could be (outside ECRAN project) used for capacity building all over Serbia – to be used as input for National Training Strategies.

- The decision to split the training/workshops into two parts (SEA/EIA) had its positive and negative consequences. On one hand, the national trainers were able to show the difference





between SEA and EIA and lead more focused debates. On the other hand it was established that mostly the same people cover SEA/EIA on local level. This fact led to practical reorientation of the training/workshop on the last day, as it made no sense re-opening already discussed issues, which are very similar in both processes (e.g. public consultations, decision making, etc.). But this also allowed for very open, constructive and highly effective discussion on “open issues” based on real case examples presented by participants themselves – putting the trainers several times into position of “debate moderators” rather than “lecturers/experts/answer providers”, thus allowing for additional benefit to participants from the training/workshops.

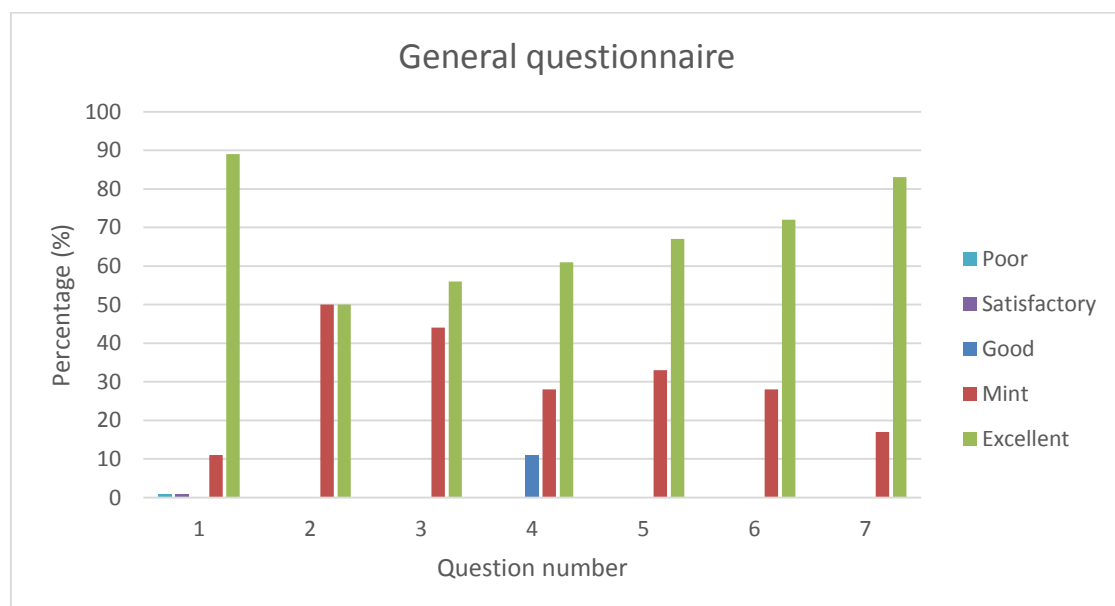
- National trainers used some new techniques (e.g. screening form and questionnaire about current efficiency of the SEA procedure) that proved to be highly effective for collection of feed-back information, which will be used in planning and implementation of future workshops and ToT. On the other hand, due to limitations of the location, or due to doubts about the openness of the participants to new approaches, many techniques presented at first ToT remained unused. This is why national trainers suggested that one of the potential topics for the second ToT could be “How to adapt some of the techniques to different types of participants?”
- Trainers also gained first-hand experience in conceptual, technical and content organisation of workshops and recognised the value of knowledge gained through participation in ToT. Overall, the ability to recognise the needs of participants and quick adaptability was one of the strongest characteristics of national trainers. This was also very much appreciated by the participants and shows clear intent from all sides to provide high quality training/workshops, tailored to participants needs.
- Some “technical/legislative issues” (e.g. presentation of changes of EIA Directive) proved to be in lesser interest to participants, as potential changes to national legislation are still not known. However, due to the fact that Serbia announced change of the SEA/EIA legal framework and the fact that in one year time changes to national legislation on SEA/EIA might be already in draft version, this could be one of the “important topics” to be further included into the workshops. The need for such changes will be assessed during the second ToT.
- One specific suggestion for the second ToT is that TAIEX/ECRAN trainers should deliver a specific session linked to training on workshops based on real case examples or other types of practical exercises and all “tricks and secrets of such good practice”, as this proved to be most sought from the participants.
- Another suggestion to be considered for the second ToT is linked to exchange of experience in technical aspects of organisation of such training/workshops. This suggestion comes from the conclusion of national trainers that they had little control over organisational and technical aspects of the training/workshop, thus in some situations couldn’t react as they wanted, as some issues were taken out of their hands. They expressed their interest to take over also this part of the second national training/workshops in 2016.
- The overall conclusion of the workshops was that in Serbia there is an obvious need for a delivery of both general and specific trainings/workshops for all relevant actors/stakeholders involved in SEA/EIA implementation processes. However current capacities (two trainers on national level) are clearly not sufficient to cope with such demand, especially since they are one of key contact points for SEA/EIA. All these issues should be discussed during the second ToT and conclusions used as inputs for National Training Strategy. Despite this conclusion the trainers offered their active participation and help in implementation of any SEA/EIA topic related workshop/training organised by Municipalities.



## VI. Evaluation

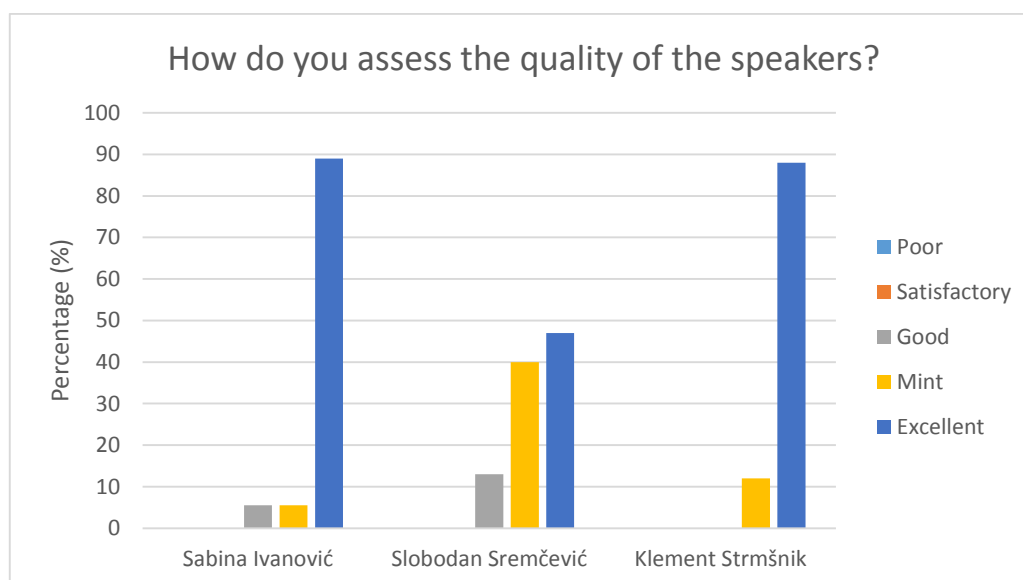
Please answer next questions using numbers from 1 to 5: 1 – Poor, 2- Satisfactory, 3 – Good, 4 – Mint, 5 – Excellent

Questions:	1	2	3	4	5	Overall answers:
1. Was the workshop carried out according to the agenda?				2 (11%)	16 (89%)	18
2. Was the key topic well-structured and applicable?				9 (50%)	9 (50%)	
3. Are the key issues and presentations related to the topics addressed?				8 (44%)	10 (56%)	
4. Did the workshop enable you to improve your knowledge?			2 (11%)	5 (28%)	11 (61%)	
5. Were there enough available time for questions and discussions?				6 (33%)	12 (67%)	
6. What is your overall opinion on the workshop?				5 (28%)	13 (72%)	
7. Are you satisfied with the logistical arrangements?				3 (17%)	15 (83%)	





How do you assess the quality of the speakers?	1	2	3	4	5	Overall answers:
1. <i>Sabina Ivanović, ECRAN project trainer</i>			1 (5.5%)	1 (5.5%)	16 (89%)	18
2. <i>Slobodan Sremčević, ECRAN project trainer</i>			2 (13%)	6 (40%)	7 (47%)	15
3. <i>Klement Strmšnik, ECRAN Non-key expert</i>				2 (12%)	15 (88%)	17



## Annex I - Questionnaire

### Questionnaire for workshop participants about current efficiency of the SEA procedures

(Filled out with overall results)

1. How many employees (as a competent environmental authority on local level) conduct Law on SEA?	1	2	3	4	5	Overall answers:
	employee	employee	employee	employee	employee	
	5	7		2		14

2. Do you think that your competent environmental authority in which you work have enough human resources to enforce Law on SEA?	Yes	5	Overall answers:
	No	8	13

3. Do you think the competent authority responsible for plan/program preparation in your local level have enough capacity to conduct SEA procedure?	Yes	5	Overall answers:
	No	5	10

4. Do you think the relationship between competent environmental authority and authority responsible for plan/program preparation in SEA	Yes	6	Overall answers:
	No	4	10



development phase is good?			
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5. Are you satisfied with decision on strategic assessment elaboration made by competent authority responsible for plan/program preparation?	Yes	5	Overall answers:
	No	5	10

6. Are you getting information which competent authorities gave their opinion on SEA elaboration?	Yes	9	Overall answers:
	No	3	12

7. Do you decide who will be the competent authority?	Yes	4	Overall answers:
	No	9	13

8. Does authority responsible for plan/program preparation asks for opinion and information necessary to SEA scoping phase?	Yes	1	Overall answers:
	No	6	7



<b>9. Do you think that plan/program developer should be the same one as the SEA developer?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Overall answers:</b>
	<b>No</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>12</b>

<b>10. Is it a good practice to organise public participation and public insight for draft plan/programme in the same time with SEA report public participation?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>Overall answers:</b>
	<b>No</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>12</b>

<b>11. Do you think that before public participation the technical commission of the SEA experts should overview the SEA report?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>Overall answers:</b>
	<b>No</b>	<b>0</b>	<b>13</b>

<b>12. Is there in practise system of monitoring of the environmental problems after the plan/programme adoption?</b>	<b>Yes</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>Overall answers:</b>
	<b>No</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>10</b>



## Annex II - Agenda

### Day 1 – Monday, 1 July 2015

<b>Topic: Strategic Environmental Assessment</b>  <b>Chair and Co-Chairs: Miroslav Tošović, Slobodan Sremčević, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection</b>				
Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
08:30	09:00	<b>Registration</b>		
09:00	09:30	Welcome and introduction	Aleksandar Vesić, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection	Introduction to the workshop  Discussion on participants' expectations and specific topics to be addressed
09:30	10:45	Introduction to SEA	Miroslav Tošović, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection	Key principles of efficient SEA  Legal framework for SEA in Serbia  Results of bilateral screening  Main stages of SEA process
10:45	11:15	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
11:15	12:00	SEA status in EU	Klemen Strmšnik, ECRAN Expert	Main requirements of EU SEA Directive  SEA practice in EU  Achievements and challenges
12:00	13:00	<b>Lunch Break</b>		
13:00	13:45	SEA application in Croatia	Ana Kovačević, TAIEX expert	SEA evolution in Croatia  Legal framework and procedure  Main aspects of SEA system  Existing challenges
13:45	14:45	Linking SEA and planning	Miroslav Tošović  The examples from the EU MS will be presented by Klemen Strmšnik, Ana	Linkages between SEA and planning process  Legal requirements and practical aspects



			Kovačević and Anamarija Matak, TAIEX expert	Group work and presentations Case examples Concluding discussion
14:45	15:15	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
15:15	16:30	Screening	Slobodan Sremčević The examples from the EU MS will be presented by Klemen Strmšnik, Ana Kovačević and Anamarija Matak	Purpose of screening Legal requirements Group work and presentations Examples from EU Concluding discussion



**Day 2 – Tuesday, 2 July 2015**

<b>Topic: Strategic Environmental Assessment</b> <b>Chair and Co-Chairs: Miroslav Tošović, Slobodan Sremčević, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection</b>				
Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
08:30	09:00	<b>Registration</b>		
9:00	10:30	Scoping	Miroslav Tošović  The examples from the EU MS will be presented by Klemen Strmšnik, Anamarija Matak and Ana Kovačević	Purpose of scoping  Legal requirements  Group work and presentations  Examples from EU  Concluding discussion
10:30	11:00	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
11:00	12:30	Preparing SEA report	Slobodan Sremčević  The examples from the EU MS will be presented by Klemen Strmšnik, Anamarija Matak and Ana Kovačević	Purpose of SEA report and main principles of a good practice  Legal requirements  Examples from EU  Concluding discussion
12:30	13:30	<b>Lunch Break</b>		
13:30	15:00	Stakeholders' consultations	Slobodan Sremčević  The examples from the EU MS will be presented by Klemen Strmšnik, Anamarija Matak and Ana Kovačević	Main principles of efficient consultations  Legal requirements  Group work and presentations  Examples from EU  Concluding discussion
15:00	15:30	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
15:30	16:00	SEA and decision making	Miroslav Tošović  The examples from the EU MS will be presented by Klemen	Legal requirements  Examples from EU  Concluding discussion



			Strmšnik, Anamarija Matak and Ana Kovačević	
16:00	16:30	Concluding discussion	Miroslav Tosovic Klemen Strmsnik Ana Kovačević	Practical aspects (e.g. costs of SEA)  Further steps for transposition and implementation of the EU SEA Directive in Serbia  Comments and questions





**Day 3 – Wednesday, 3 July 2015**

<b>Topic: Environmental Impact Assessment</b> <b>Chair and Co-Chairs: Sabina Ivanovic and Zoran Veljkovic, representatives of the Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection</b>				
Start	Finish	Topic	Speaker	Sub topic/Content
08:30	09:00	<b>Registration</b>		
09:00	09:30	Welcome and introduction	Aleksandar Vesic, Assistant Minister Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection	Introduction to the workshop  Discussion on participants' expectations and specific topics to be addressed
09:30	10:45	Introduction to EIA in Serbia	Sabina Ivanovic, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection	Existing EIA practice in Serbia – main achievements and existing challenges  Results of bilateral screening  Legal framework for EIA in Serbia and main stages of EIA procedure
10:45	11:15	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
11:15	12:00	EIA status in EU	Klemen Strmšnik	Main requirements of EU EIA Directive  EIA practice in EU  Achievements and challenges
12:00	13:00	<b>Lunch Break</b>		
13:00	13:45	EIA application in Croatia	Anamarija Matak	EIA evolution in Croatia  Legal framework and procedure  Main aspects of EIA system  Existing challenges
13:45	14:45	Screening	Sabina Ivanovic  The examples from the EU MS will be presented by Klemen	Purpose of screening  Legal requirements  Group work and presentations



			Strmšnik, Anamarija Matak and Ana Kovačević	Examples from EU Concluding discussion
14:45	15:15	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
15:15	16:30	Scoping	Zoran Veljkovic  The examples from the EU MS will be presented by Klemen Strmšnik, Anamarija Matak and Ana Kovačević	Purpose of scoping Legal requirements Group work and presentations Examples from EU Concluding discussion



**Day 4 – Thursday, 4 July 2015**

<b>Topic: Environmental Impact Assessment</b>				
<b>Chair and Co-Chairs: Sabina Ivanovic and Zoran Veljkovic, Ministry of Agriculture and Environmental Protection</b>				
<b>Start</b>	<b>Finish</b>	<b>Topic</b>	<b>Speaker</b>	<b>Sub topic/Content</b>
<b>08:30</b>	<b>09:00</b>	<b>Registration</b>		
9:00	10:30	EIA report	Zoran Veljkovic  The examples from the EU MS will be presented by Klemen Strmšnik, Anamarija Matak and Ana Kovačević	Purpose of EIA report and main principles of a good practice  Legal requirements  Examples from Serbia and EU  Concluding discussion
10:30	11:00	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
11:00	12:30	Quality control in EIA	Zoran Veljkovic  The examples from the EU MS will be presented by Klemen Strmšnik, Anamarija Matak and Ana Kovačević	Purpose of quality control  Legal requirements  Approaches to EIA quality control in EU  Group work  Concluding discussion
12:30	13:30	<b>Lunch Break</b>		
13:30	15:00	Stakeholders' consultations	Sabina Ivanovic  The examples from the EU MS will be presented by Klemen Strmšnik, Anamarija Matak and Ana Kovačević	Main principles of efficient consultations  Legal requirements  Group work and presentations  Examples from EU  Concluding discussion
15:00	15:30	<b>Coffee Break</b>		
15:30	16:00	Practical aspects of EIA	Sabina Ivanovic  The examples from the EU MS will be presented by Klemen	Costs of EIA  Administration of EIA process  EIA experts



			Strmšnik, Anamarija Matak and Ana Kovačević	
16:00	16:30	Concluding discussion End of workshop	Sabina Ivanovic Klemen Strmsnik Anamarija Matak	Further steps for transposition and implementation of the EU EIA Directive in Serbia Comments and questions



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#### **ANNEX IV – Presentations (under separate cover)**

Presentations can be downloaded from:

[http://www.ecranetwork.org/Files/EIA\\_SEA\\_Workshop\\_Serbia\\_ppt\\_June\\_2015.zip](http://www.ecranetwork.org/Files/EIA_SEA_Workshop_Serbia_ppt_June_2015.zip)



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